

the otherwise uniform spacings among the radial bores 17a through 17l. Check valves, not identified by reference numeral, are inserted into the radial bores 17 (the reference numeral without a letter following it stands equally for all the radial bores 17a through 17l), and these check valves allow a fluid flow in the radial direction outward, that is, from the bore 9 outward through the outlet conduit formed by the respective radial bore 17, but not back again.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at column 7, line 54 to column 8, line 5 with the following:

The dispensing of an oil portion can be done in pulsed fashion, as illustrated by FIG. 8; the injection pressure p built up by the pump device 7a is modulated within a lubricating interval t_1 t_2 . To that end, the stepping motor 55 is triggered and moved incrementally, so that the piston 21 is likewise moved incrementally. In each of the brief resting periods, the pressure p can drop somewhat below a pressure limit value p_1 . The connected nozzles begin to inject at the pressure limit value p_1 . If the pressure meanwhile drops below this value, for instance to a somewhat lesser value p_0 , then the [nozzles inject intermittently. The incoming flow V_1^* to the nozzles fluctuates as a result and over time,] oil injection through the nozzles is interrupted. As a result, the incoming flow V_1^* to the nozzles fluctuates over time and as a consequence of the elasticity of the lines. The nozzles inject the oil stream V_2^* droplet by droplet in the form of micropulses, so that the oil stream between individual droplets, because of the brief pressure drops, is zero. In this way, even small oil quantities can be dispensed over a

prolonged time in the injection stream, using relatively large nozzles that are not likely to become stopped up.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at column 8, line 14 with the following:

A modified embodiment of the locking mechanism is shown in FIG. [9] 8. Here the locking wheel 46 is embodied as a ratchet wheel. The locking bar 48 is embodied as a pawl. This makes it unnecessary to trigger the pull magnet each time the locking wheel 46 is to be indexed onward. The locking bar 48 is spring-loaded toward the locking wheel 46. It enables a rotation of the ratchet wheel 46 in the clockwise direction (arrow 70) for rotating the piston 21 and thus actuating the distributor. In the opposite direction (arrow 71), however, any rotation is blocked, so that the pumping operation can be performed. It is now necessary to actuate the lifting magnet 51 only in a very few exceptional cases.